

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1835.

No. 271.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington		Fayetteville		Newbern		Petersburg	
		Apr. 5.	Apr. 21.	Apr. 5.	Apr. 21.	Apr. 16.	Apr. 22.	Apr. 16.	Apr. 22.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	125 a 130	100 a 125	150 175	130 200				
Apple,		37 40	42 45	40 45	45 60				
Peach,			50 55	75 80	60 75				
Bacon,	lb.	83	54 6	8 9	6				
Beeswax,		33	32 33	32 35					
Butter,		16 20	15 20	15 16					
Coffee,		18 20	18 23	23 25	23 25				
Corn,	bush.	45 50	70 75	35 40	35 40				
Cotton,	lb.	14 15	20 22	21 24	18 22				
Candles, mould,		10 12	12 14	15 16					
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	114	80 85	65 75					
Flour,	bb.	450 600	425 500	600 700	450 500				
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80 90	90 125	100 125	90 125				
Country,		36 40	43 45	40 50					
Iron,	ton	8500 9000	10080 11200		11500 12000				
Lard,	lb.	8 84	7 8	6 61					
Lime,	cask	150 200	250 300		150 175				
Molasses,	gall.	25	30 32	30	35 38				
Powder, Amer.	keg		500 800		600 650				
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	85	80 100	90 100	150 175				
West India,		65 70	70 80	75 85	75 100				
New England,		37 40	42 45	40 45	40 45				
Rice,	cwt.	325 337	330 400	350 375					
Shot,			1100 1200		950 1050				
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50 55	75 80	65 75	75				
Turk's Island,		50	65 75	60					
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	850 900	800 1050	900 1250	900 1300				
Loaf,	lb.		17 19	18 20	15 23				
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,			150 175		150 200				
Hyson,			120 130						
Young Hyson,					100 130				
Tobacco,	cwt.	400 450	400 550		500 1250				
Tallow,	lb.	9 10	7 74	12 13					
Wheat,	bush.		80 85		80 87				
Whiskey,	gall.	33	321 58	35 40	35				
Wine, Madeira,			250 400		250 400				
Teniffie,			125 150	160 175					
Sherry,				200 225					
Port,			200 325						
Malaga,			81						

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received, from the Philadelphia and New-York markets, and are now opening, their spring supply of Goods, consisting in part as follows:

Superfine blue and black broad cloths, Ditto ditto cassimeres, Blue and gray cassinets, Drab and black striped satteen, Vigoni cassimere, Striped flannel, Striped and white janes, Blue and yellow nankeens, Black circassian, Striped and checked searsucker, White and brown drilling, Black bombazine, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 cottons and chintz, 9-4 fancy printed muslins, 4-4 printed jaconet cambric, Cambric and jaconet muslins, Cambric dimity, 3-4 dimity, Figured and plain book muslin, Figured book, jaconet and mull ditto, Tumbled mull and jaconet ditto, Loom sueded ditto, Muslin and cambric robes, Muslin frills, Jaconet muslin cravats, Thread and cotton lace, bobinets, Ladies thread cambric handkerchiefs, Long lawn, Plain and figured crapes, Crapes scarfs and shawls, Fancy silk ditto, Levantine ditto, German ditto, Flag and Barcelona ditto, 7-4 cashmere shawls, Velvet and handkerchiefs, Merino half handkerchiefs, Green and white gauze veils, Damask bordered ditto, Black and white lace ditto, Black and blue gros de naples, Green and brown ditto, Figured and plain white satin, Figured and plain black ditto, Plain and striped levantine, Sinalow, Florence, and sarinet, Silk vestings, Toilette and Marseilles ditto, White and black silk hose, Ladies' gentlemen's cotton & worsted do, Russia duck and diaper, Irish linens, Steam loom shirtings, Bed tickings, German diaper, Cotton damask, Men's Woodstock, dogskin, buck, and beaver gloves, Ladies' silk, kid, beaver, horsehide, and castor ditto, Large silk umbrellas, Ladies' umbrellas and parasols, Linen and cotton check, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 brown and bleached domestic sheetings and shirtings, Plain and striped northern homespun, Black and brown holland, Coloured cambric, Turkey red handkerchiefs, Indigo dye ditto, Checked and striped ditto, Suspensors and garters, M'n's kip, calf, and seal skin shoes and shoelets, Ladies' kid, seal skin, morocco, prunell and damask satin ditto, Ladies' hosiery and straw hats, Gentlemen's leghorn hats, Together with an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Groceries, Paints and Dye Stuffs; Castings, consisting of pots, ovens, skillets, spiders, and andirons; all of which they are disposed to sell low for cash. An additional supply is expected daily.

Cain & Moore.

April 5. 68—

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office, Price 25 cents,

A REVIEW

Of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina. By the Rev. John Witherspoon, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Hillsborough.

The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina. March 16. 65—

State of North-Carolina, PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1835.

Downey Wade } Original attachment—levied vs. William Evans. } on lands.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless he appear at the next term of this court, to be holden on the first Monday in June next, reply the property levied, and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Jesse Dickens, Clerk.

Price adv. 84 374 67—3m

Valuable Property for sale in the town of Hillsborough.

WILL be sold on the premises, on the 24th of May next, part of Lot No. 35 in the plan of said town, wherein is an excellent dwelling house, containing seven rooms, with four fire-places; also a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-crib, and an excellent blacksmith shop with four forges; being the lot whereon Capt. John Young, deceased, formerly lived, supposed to contain nearly three fourths of an acre. To be sold on a credit of nine and eighteen months; bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

Josiah Turner,

Surviving Partner of Young & Turner. April 2. 68—7w

BLANKS.

For sale at this office.

Debates in Congress.

House of Representatives, February 3.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The house having under consideration, in committee of the whole, the rule requiring the doors of the house to be closed during the balloting for president, and the particular question being in a motion, made yesterday, to strike out that part of the rule which requires the galleries to be cleared at the request of any one state—

Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, rose. If he could agree with the honorable member from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster,) that this was a matter of small importance, he certainly should not ask the committee to bestow any portion of its attention upon any remark from him. The subject was, comparatively, unimportant, but, in its consequences, and the principles with which it was associated, of vast importance to the people of the United States. We have been correctly told (said he,) by the gentleman from Delaware, that this question derives its importance from the consideration that it is to be a precedent for future times; and we are now distinctly called to adopt the proposition, not in reference to the facts now existing—not to regulate the deliberations which are about to take place, but to effect, as a precedent, those who are to come after us. A little consideration would satisfy gentlemen that the strongest objection to this measure of exclusion of the people from the galleries, grows out of the ground on which it is supported. If it be a matter of small importance; if we apprehend no danger now; if we have no fear that our deliberations will be restrained by an injudicious exhibition of popular clamor, why should we adopt this proposition? It is not in reference to our own security—to any thing that can possibly occur at present, that we are called upon to act as proposed by the rule now under consideration, but with reference to the future. Cannot those who are to come after us provide for themselves? If, at any future time, or in any emergency, there shall not be security for the unbiased deliberations of this body, cannot those who come after us provide for it? Have they not the same power? Certainly they have.

But let us look at the other side of the question. What will be the effect of the adoption of this rule? It is one of those questions, infinitely more important from subjects remotely and almost imperceptibly connected with it, than from the proposition itself. What then are the considerations which this question involves? We are at no loss for an answer to this question. The honorable member from Delaware, (Mr. M. Lane,) with that candor and independence which characterize him, comes out boldly and manfully, and avows his principles. We are told that the people of the United States have no right to inspect our conduct here, in regard to this great topic, the election of a president of the United States; that we owe them no responsibility, and that they have no right to—

Mr. McLane here rose, by leave, to explain. I, said he, I understand the gentleman as referring to any remark made by me, he has certainly misapprehended my argument. I disclaim any intention of withholding from the people of the United States a knowledge of our proceedings here. The people have a right to know, and they shall know them. The argument for which I contended was this: That the immediate constituents of a member of congress have no right to instruct him in relation to his vote in the election of a president; that he is wholly independent of his constituents in giving that vote, further than the responsibility which a high-minded and conscientious man feels in discharging a solemn duty devolved upon him, and his ultimate responsibility. I freely admitted that the will of a majority of the people of the United States, was entitled to great respect, not to be easily put by, but not of imperative authority, on this question.

Mr. McDuffie said, he had certainly stated the gentleman's argument correctly; for he had taken down, and had before him his very words, used in the debate of yesterday; and, although his explanation, when analyzed, amounted to the same thing, he would read his words. The gentleman laid down propositions broadly. He said, that we are called upon to act here, in voting for a president, "not as the representatives of the people," "we are not responsible to the people;" he asked, "who has a right to come here and superintend our conduct?" These, said Mr. McDuffie, are the words the gentleman used. These are the opinions which, as I before stated, the gentleman advanced with the frankness and independence which always distinguished him. This rule, supported by these arguments, involves the idea, that we are here wholly independent of the people,

and are not bound to act in reference to their wishes. This opinion is avowed by the gentleman. What will be the impression produced in future time, by the adoption of the rule as it now stands? If it had been adopted without argument, various opinions would be entertained, as to the grounds and objects of the rule. But after what has passed, if it were now to be adopted without a protest against it, what would be the consequence? It would become a rule for future times, with the speech of the gentleman from Delaware in its favor, which speech would be taken as the ground on which the house adopted the rule. Are we not bound, therefore, to decide against this rule with all the solemnity of form of which our decisions are susceptible?

It is said on all sides, that this rule is not intended to govern us now, but must be adopted now on account of its importance as a precedent. I have the fullest confidence in this house, sir, but this body may not always be composed of the same materials as at present. Say, that we close the galleries. Will it stop there? Suppose some future congress intended to act on corrupt principles; what course would they pursue? They would close the galleries; here is the rule for doing it. What would they do after the doors were closed? The house acts by states on all questions incidental to the election. There are five or six states represented by a single member each, and thirty or forty members, representing a majority of states, could by co-operation, decide any question. A proposition is made, after the doors are closed, to lay upon the house an injunction of secrecy. You put it in the power of that small proportion of members to lay an injunction of secrecy, which will forever prevent an investigation of your conduct by the people. If we are to adopt the proposed rules, to provide a precedent for times less pure than these; if we are to make rules now to save the country from the effects of corruption hereafter, let us not do it by such means that a minority of this house, having in view to conceal a knowledge of their corrupt conduct from the people, shall be able to effect it by means of the very rules now to be established.

Let me now for a moment solicit the serious attention of the committee to the principle which the gentleman from Delaware has avowed. Are we independent of the people of the United States, in the exercise of the trust of electing a president? Are we not representatives of the people? Are we to make this selection without reference to their will? Are we independent judges, to act for ourselves, and not for the people? I here call the attention of gentlemen to the destination, which most strike every one, between our duty as representatives for the ordinary purposes of legislation, and as representatives to execute the functions we are now called upon to discharge, of electing a president. There are many men who stand high in the service and estimation of the country, who maintain that, even in our legislative capacity, we are bound by the known opinions of our constituents. That opinion had been maintained and acted upon on this floor, and one case would be in the recollection of every one, in which its effects was signally marked. He referred to the compensation law, passed some years ago, which produced a degree of excitement in the country, which no question of the same apparent magnitude had ever produced. The very next congress, before they were warm in their seats, repeal that law, and many of those who had voted for its repeal, avowedly did so, against their own convictions, because it was the known wish of their constituents. My own opinion (said Mr. McDuffie) always has been, that, in matters of legislation, the representative is not bound by the instruction of his constituents, because he is bound by the still higher and paramount requisitions of the constitution itself. There is a broad and obvious distinction between the cases of legislation and presidential election, which no man can fail to perceive. We are sent here to make laws. "All legislative powers herein granted," says the constitution, "shall be vested in the congress of the United States." What is the legislative power? What is implied in the term "legislation?" Essential ingredients in it, are argument, inquiry, investigation, deliberation. The right of instruction cannot, from the nature of it, be enforced by the constituent in regard to the duties of legislation. But what is the case upon which you are now called upon to act with closed doors, under the idea that you have no responsibility at all to the people? The constitution of the United States, both in theory and practice, involves the idea, that the people of the United States are not capable of making laws, but that they are capable of making a president. The

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE

HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

CONFECTIONARY.

R. L. COOK takes this method of informing the citizens of Hillsborough, that he has established a Confectionary in the house adjoining the store of J. P. Sneed & Co., where he will keep on hand a constant supply of the various articles in his line. The following compose a part of his present assortment, viz.

Jamaica Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Apple ditto, Holland Gin, Whiskey, Cider Madeira, Country Wine, Cherry Bounce, Cordials, assorted, Newark Cider, Staughton's Bitters, Spice ditto, Loz. Sugar, Candy, assorted,

Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Cocoa Nuts, Figs, Cakes of all kinds, Smoked and pickled Salmon, Scotch Herring, English Walnuts, Spanish Segars, Cheese, Alexandria and water Crackers.

Extract of Lavender, Lemon, Orange, Cinnamon, Lavender Soap, Rose ditto, Musk ditto, Transparent ditto, Cinnamon ditto, &c.

with a general assortment of Toys. Ice Creams will be furnished throughout the season. April 12. 69—

FOR SALE.

Three first rate work Horses, and 3000 lbs. excellent Bacon. Inquire at this office. April 12. 69—

FOR RENT.

THE house wherein Mr. John Clavtor lately resided, belonging to the estate of William Lockhart, esq. deceased. Inquire of

Wm. H. Phillips.

April 12. 69—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of William H. Whitted, deceased, at February term of Orange county court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

James Webb, Esq.

March 67—2m

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Musicians.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at the dwelling house of David Mcbane, esq. on the first Saturday in May next, at eleven o'clock in the morning, equipped as the law directs, for drill, muster, and court martial; and all delinquents at former musters are also ordered to attend and give their excuses.

Howel T. Hicks,

Adjutant of the 2d Orange Regiment. April 5. 68—

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the First or Hillsborough Regiment of Orange County Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at the usual parade ground in Hillsborough, at 10 o'clock on Friday the 29th day of April next, equipped as the law directs, for drill, and also for a regimental court martial. And the commanding officers of companies are ordered to attend, with all under their respective commands, on Saturday, the day next following, at the place and hour aforesaid, properly equipped for regimental exercise. The captains or commanders of companies are moreover specially ordered to make returns of their respective companies. All of which those interested are required to take due notice.

Jos. A. Woods,

Col. Commandant. March 22. 68—

Labourers Wanted

On the Cape-Fear River, between Fayetteville and Wilmington.

IT is my intention to recommence the works for the improvement of the Cape-Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as early as the season will admit. Any number of labourers who choose to apply will find immediate employment.

Owners of negroes will do well to embrace this opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abundant, and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.

Hamilton Fulton,

March, 9. 66—6w State Engineer.

THOMAS DAY.

CABINET-MAKER.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage he has received, and wishes to inform them that he intends continuing his business at his old stand, and is well prepared to manufacture all kinds of

Mahogany, Walnut, and Stained Furniture.

He has on hand a small stock of Mahogany Furniture, made of the best St. Domingo mahogany, in the newest fashion, and executed in the most faithful manner;—and also some Walnut and Stained Furniture, and high and low post Bedsteads, turned according to the latest patterns; all which he will sell at reduced prices and on the most accommodating terms. Feb. 22. 62—6w

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridges, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Gear, BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; a 1 will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1835. 1f—

constitution provides that the president shall be elected by the people. The primary effort to make a choice, is by the people. The favorite mode of the constitution, for the election of the president, is by the people. The constitution assumes that the people are capable to make the election; it directs that they shall make it, and prescribes the mode in which their preference shall be expressed. That preference, whatever it be, comes to us through the regular channel, ordained by the constitution—and is not, as frequently is the case with instructions to us in our legislative capacity, the ebullitions of popular meetings, &c. It comes to us in the regular and solemn form of the constitution. What then, is the argument presented by the supporters of this rule? We are bound by instructions on matters of legislation, which the people are supposed by the constitution to be incapable of performing; and yet in the performance of an act which the constitution directs that they shall do themselves, and which only comes to us in the second resort, we are under no obligation to pay regard to their opinion, nor under any responsibility for the manner in which we treat it. Why has the constitution made this provision? Upon what principle is it that the people of the United States have retained, in their own hands, the power of electing a president and other great officers chosen by them, and yet have not retained in their hands a single vestige of the power of legislation on general concerns? Any one who will but glance at the subject, will see that acts of legislation cannot be performed by a multitude of people spread over a vast territory like that of the United States. They cannot argue, investigate, and consult, in their collective capacity. They have, therefore, delegated to congress the discharge of that duty. Why have they retained the power to elect the president of the United States? Under the idea that they are not only capable, but more capable of performing this act than any body of men that the wisdom of man can devise. That is the principle of the constitution. The history and experience of all nations show that, in selecting officers even in the highest grade, the people are fully competent to form a correct judgment of the qualifications of men. Look at the history of the republics which have gone before us. Where do you find, ornamenting either the civil or military department of any nation, officers of greater distinction or character than those chosen by the democracy of Athens, or the mixed democracy and aristocracy of Rome? All the public men, whose characters reflect glory on those days, were elevated to office by the choice of the people. If there be anything in the operations of civil society which the people are peculiarly qualified to perform, it is, by a sort of instinct which directs them, the selection of the men best calculated to represent them in important stations. If men excel in the power of their talents, in elevation of character, in devotion to their country, my life upon it these qualities will make their due impression on the people. They have nothing to prevent or pervert the free operation of their judgment. They rejoice only in the glory of their country, and they are proud to elevate the man whom they believe will most contribute to it. They have no other interest in the election of president, but that which they feel for the glory and happiness of their country. They are at least as capable of deciding upon the proper qualities for a chief magistrate, as we are, or as any body of men possibly can be, and that they have no conflicting interest to swerve their minds from a right decision.

Mr. McDuffie observed that he had not drawn the conclusion that gentlemen, while acting here, in the choice of the chief magistrate, were bound to consult the will of the people, because the constitution has required them, if possible, to make the election: but from argument still more satisfactory.

The gentleman from Delaware says, that we act here independently of the popular will. Very well. What, then, is to control us? "Conscience," says the gentleman—judgment—our independent judgment—we have a perfect right to select the man whom we believe best qualified to fill the presidential office, without respect to the opinion of the people. But, suppose that we are perfectly certain that the man whom we choose will be opposed by the wishes of four-fifths of the people, have we a right to elect him? "Oh, yes," says the gentleman—"the constitution gives us the right." But that is not the question. The question is—Have we the moral right? Is it consistent with our duty? I will now put a case, to which I request the particular attention of the gentleman from Delaware. Suppose a candidate shall receive one hundred and thirty electoral votes, (the majority requisite to a choice is 131,) is that candidate chosen president? He is not. Why? Because he has not one vote more; the constitution requires a majority, and forbids a choice by less. But why may not a plurality elect? And why is the election sent here? Simply because it is the will of the people that the sceptre shall not be put into the hand who had not a majority of all the votes

given. It is sent here expressly on the principle that nothing less than a majority of the suffrages of his countrymen shall give that office to any man. In the ordinary course of legislation, we are, in most instances, called to act on an emergency. The current of events is in perpetual fluctuation—circumstances are continually presenting themselves which none could anticipate, and which must, nevertheless, be acted upon. For example, when we came here, none of us knew that we should be called on to vote respecting the Cumberland road, or the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, or on the subject of the pirates. Topics are continually springing up. But what, asked Mr. McDuffie, is the nature of that question we shall be called upon to decide on Wednesday next? It is a topic which has already been before the people of the United States. It is a question which has been discussed for four years past; and it has been discussed by the people with an immediate view to the exercise of the highest power which they possess, viz. the actual choice of the chief magistrate—it is a question on which the people have already decided, and which is perfectly familiar to their minds. From all these views of the subject, I am led to conclude that, if there is any power exercised by congress, in their representative capacity, and for the exercise of which they are under the strictest responsibility—it is the power of electing a president of the United States.

There is another reason, said Mr. McDuffie, which operates with great force on my mind, in favor of the doctrine that, in this election, we ought to view ourselves as organs of the people, and to act in a manner strictly corresponding with the wishes of our constituents. It is this: If, while legislating, we pass a law which is unwise, and in its operation injurious to the country, the remedy is easy and obvious. The representatives who pass it may be discarded, and the law itself repealed. But, if it shall happen, on this, or on any other occasion, that congress elects a president on principles of corruption or selfishness, where in the remedy? The act is done. It is irrevocable. We may repeat in sackcloth and ashes, but the act is done, and our repentance is vain. When, then, we are called to exercise so high a power, and perform an act thus irrevocable, shall we go on our own judgment, or shall we obey the voice of those who sent us? There is one other reason—it is a reason of great delicacy, and I should not mention it, did I not feel bound by what I conceive to be my duty. What is the peculiar nature of the power we are about to exercise as it applies to ourselves? When called by the opinion of my constituents to pass a law which is equally to effect me and them, I can raise my head, not only with a clear conscience, but with the proud consciousness that no man suspects me of dishonor. But what are the feelings of an honorable man when called on to perform the duty which now, (and I pray God for the last time,) devolves on this house? His heart may be as pure as the principles of religion, and his conduct may be as pure as his heart, yet, if he gives his vote contrary to the known will of his constituents, the finger of scorn will, by many, be pointed at him as he passes, with the exclamation, "There goes the man who abandoned his constituents and sold his country." Though his conscience may acquit him, and though he may know that he acted according to his best judgment, yet shall he feel, in some degree, degraded; and, if we are called to perform a duty, exposing us to lie under such imputations, must we not rejoice to find any sound principle, the application of which will relieve us from such a danger. If we adopt the broad ground that the popular will must, and ought to prevail, we may come here with our commissions in our pockets, and our principles written on our foreheads, and act under the cheering conviction, that no man can cast an imputation on us, for the manner in which we vote. I declare solemnly, before God, that, if I were often called to exercise this duty, and must exercise it at the hazard to which I have alluded, I would resign my seat, and abandon public life forever, before I would perform it.

He would appeal, Mr. McDuffie, to the gentleman from Delaware, (Mr. N'Lane) whom he knew to be a wise and practical statesman, for the correctness of the position he was now about to take. You may talk, said he, about acting as "independent judges," and acting from conscience, but if you elect a president of the United States, in direct contradiction to the opinion which the people have expressed, what will be the effect? You put a sceptre in his hands, and then cut off his arm, or paralyze it.

If a president of the United States has been nominated by a majority of the people, and after their voice has been uttered, it is disregarded, (I speak not of the case where a president is thrown upon them by chance, or by lot; for in that case I know they will submit, but where it is done by human agency,) and there are men against whom their vengeance can be exercised, will they, think you, submit? Will they calmly submit, when they not only see that the power is gone out of their hands, but that there is an object of vengeance within their reach?

Are they stocks and stones? Will they submit to this? Is it desirable that they should?

A people who would submit thus to be treated by their own representatives, are unworthy of liberty, and of the privileges of self-government. You might then elect a president, but what would he be? A target for the public indignation. I presume I shall not be accused of flattering the people of the United States, (God knows I have not been in the habit of flattering them, and this the whole course of my life will prove,) when I say that they are as wise and as intelligent as any nation in the civilized world. Nor shall I be considered as advancing anything extraordinary if I affirm, that our government is constructed and administered with as much regard to the will of the people, as the government of England, or, to put a stronger case, the government of France, in the days of Napoleon. Yet, in neither of these governments, were the principles of the gentleman from Delaware—or could they have been—carried into effect. Sir, they never were carried into effect over any intelligent population in any country. As to England, certain principles with regard to the popular will, formed the settled practice of the government. How often have we seen the British king discard his ministers, in whom he had the utmost confidence, and select others, not because he had greater confidence in them, but because the people had. Sir, there is no man in England, not even excepting the late Lord Castlereagh, were he still alive, that would have nerve enough to take the seals, under the principles of the gentleman from Delaware. But if, in a country where the government has all the adventitious aids of hereditary monarchy, the practical power is still only in the hands of the people—how much more likely in a country like this? The doctrine of the gentleman is practically impossible. Even Bonaparte himself, when supported by 200,000 bayonets, and wielding the whole military power of France, expressly declared that "there was no moment when he did not feel himself bound to bow to the will of the nation." Even Bonaparte said that "public opinion was omnipotent, and that the attempt to resist it, whether for good or for evil, must be vain." I put it to the gentleman from Delaware, whether facts like these ought not to have some weight? The doctrine he maintains, if carried into effect, would soon put it out of the power of the president to do any thing for good, and very little for evil.

There was one argument of the gentleman, Mr. McDuffie observed, which he felt himself bound to notice, because it was a very imposing one, and calculated to mislead. He asks—if we are bound to obey the will of our constituents—and they differ in opinion—how are we to make any election? Now, there may be many difficulties attending a doctrine or a duty, which neither destroys the truth of the one, nor absolves from the obligation of the other. If the mere existence of difficulty, is to absolve us from our duty, then there is an end of duty altogether. I see a very easy way of getting over the difficulty which the gentleman suggests; but, before I state it, I will ask the gentleman how he is to get over the difficulty on his own principles. I say, we must vote as our constituents directs us. He says, we must vote as our conscience directs us. Here lies the difference between us. Now, if we must adhere to either, without any departure, there can be no election. The plain rule is, we must endeavor, if possible, to carry into effect the will of our constituents. We must do this honestly, without any skulking behind pretenses or forms. If it is found that their will cannot be carried into effect, we must then do the next best. If we cannot choose the person who is their first choice, we must then take the person who is their next choice. I find myself called on—to do what? not to elect a president, but merely to complete what the people have left in an anachronistic state, merely because they cannot come together to complete it themselves. What is the rule that is to govern me? I say, with the gentleman from Delaware, that the opinion of my constituents is not an invariable rule; if the man whom they would choose, shall be found to have not more than one third of the votes given, I may, indeed, first vote for him out of form, but in voting for him, I should desire the man to be elected who had a majority of all the union in his favor. So that, in practice, the final control will be found to be where it ought to be—in the general voice of the people of the United States. The gentleman from Delaware says, that our power to elect a president is not conferred on us by the people, but the constitution. Were I to insist on taking this proposition simply in the terms in which he has expressed it, I must consider it as not perfectly intelligible. Yet I know what the gentleman means. His position is, that the power we are to exercise is not expressly sent to us at this time by the people, but comes into our hands by a chance for which the constitution has provided; and which is regarded by all as a great misfortune; and hence, he argues, that we are not to be considered as the people's agents, or as bound by their wishes. But let me put another case, which more especially applies to myself.

The constitution, which says, that if the people fail to elect, we must elect, says also, that, if we fail to elect, the vice president must then act in the room of the chief magistrate.

That is a power thrown upon the vice president by chance and by the constitution. Now, if individual preference is to govern us, it is perfectly well known that there is no man in this country whom I, as an individual, would prefer to him who is designated to be the vice president. But if, from the influence of such a feeling, it were possible that I could give my vote in this house with a view to its having an indirect effect to throw the power of the presidency into the hands of that individual, I should regard myself as stealing into the temple of liberty, only to pilfer away the palladium of its safety.

I could be guilty of no greater violation of my public duty, and, though the action might be concealed from every eye, still I should view myself as unworthy of the confidence reposed in me. This feeling, however, would result from my own peculiar views on this subject. Others, who think differently, might do it, and yet not reproach themselves.

Mr. McDuffie would now say a few words on a topic which, whether fortunately or unfortunately, he should not say, had been introduced by the gentleman from Delaware. We are told, said he, that we have, on this subject, a precedent set by the congress of 1801, and we are called upon to yield to that congress the respect which is due to such a body. Now, I wish distinctly to declare, that I consider that precedent not entitled to the slightest possible respect: with me, it has not the weight of a feather. I do not reject it because it is a federal precedent; it is not the precedent of any party; and I shall absolve all parties from the stain affixed to the national character by the history of that day. Who were they who adopted this rule in 1801? They were men who had deliberately determined to violate their duty, and to commit an act of usurpation, at which Cromwell or Bonaparte would blush.

They knew perfectly that what they were about to do would excite the indignation of the people. God forbid that the stain of such an act should now be cast upon any party. It was the precedent of a set of men—federalists to be sure—but who were never approved by the federal party. (I mean by those whose weight of character sustained the federal party.) And what was the result? Here were two men, who had an equal number of votes. Looking at the mere legal question, Aaron Burr, was as fair a candidate for the presidency as Thomas Jefferson. What was it that rendered universally infamous the names of those men who voted for Aaron Burr? (I mean politically infamous; for, personally, some of them are my friends.) What, I ask, rendered them politically infamous? Simply, the recognition of this very principle, of making a man president of the United States in direct opposition to the voice of the people. That was the sin, sir—"the head and front of their offending." It had "that extent, no more." How are we to account for such an event? Here were 50 or 60 politicians, met at Washington, who had been in the habit of wielding power. They acted as a party, they brought up their courage to the sticking place, and (as often happens) they did as a party what not one of them would have dared to do in his private capacity. They were actuated by the same principles which actuate the mob in committing acts of depredation. They quieted their consciences and their fears by crying out "The party will justify us, the party will justify us." Sir, it was a delusion; and that was the last act of their political life. I agree with the gentleman from Delaware that the policy of the federal party, with the exception of one or two acts, which nobody now attempts to justify, was a wise policy. But what, in this instance, did they do? An act which struck down the fabric of their own power, and to which, by the reaction which it produced, is mainly to be attributed that deliberating policy which followed upon their exit from power. Measures were confounded with men, and both were attacked together. I admit, that, in the congress of 1801, there was as much wisdom as of folly. But the men who attempted to force a president upon the people did it with a full knowledge, that the attempt, if it succeeded, would excite the public indignation.

Mr. McDuffie observed, in conclusion, there were several other topics which he intended to touch, but which he would waive, as he perceived he had too long trespassed upon the patience of the committee. There was a single remark, however, which he must be permitted to make before he sat down. We are called upon, said he, to close the galleries, and we are to adopt this high measure, on what grounds? Have we any evidence that the galleries will be disturbed? Have we any reasons to conclude that they will be more disorderly than now? Our own tongues will be silent, and it is a reflection upon the people of the United States to suppose that they can be spectators of such a scene, and not participate in the elevation, the moral grandeur, which accompanies it; that their minds will not be lifted up by the simple but sublime spectacle which will be before their

eyes. Sir, who are they who will close the galleries? They will be filled by the epitome of the United States, by the intelligent respectable gentlemen from distance, by men, in a word, who are as competent to decide this great question, with a view to the peace of the United States, (I say it without intending to derogate from the dignity of the house,) as our honorable selves.

LOST,

A SMALL GOLD WATCH, single case, having to it when lost a dark ribbon chain, with a gold ring slide and key. I will give a reward of ten dollars to any one who will return said watch to me.

Wm. B. Grove.

April 15.

1200 lbs. Bacon,
3 firkins Lard,
12 barrels Shad and Herring.
For sale by
Thos. Clancy & Co.

April 19.

ALL IN ONE DAY,

To be drawn on the 18th day of May, and by an
IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING,
secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE,

Baltimore, April 17, 1835

WE have the pleasure of presenting to the public, the FORTY-THIRD
State Lottery of Maryland.

The mode of drawing on an entirely new plan, approved by the commissioners of lotteries, appointed by the governor and council of state, and brought out under special act of the legislature.

Highest Prize 20,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$20,000 is	\$20,000
1 Prize of 10,000 is	10,000
1 Prize of 5,000 is	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000 is	5,000
4 Prizes of 500 is	2,000
20 Prizes of 100 is	2,000
50 Prizes of 50 is	2,500
50 Prizes of 20 is	1,000
200 Prizes of 10 is	2,000
300 Prizes of 5 is	1,500
10,000 Prizes of 2 is	20,000

10,612 Prizes. \$70,000

20,000 Tickets—Not One Blank to a Prize!

Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Mode of Drawing.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes above the denomination of two dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of \$2 will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery (as the number may be) depending on the drawing of the capital prize of twenty thousand dollars—that is to say, if the \$20,000 prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a \$2 prize. If the \$20,000 prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be entitled to a prize of 2 dollars.

Odd Nos. are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

Even Nos. are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also.

The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of May, and will finish on the same day. A very short period, therefore, intervening before the time of drawing will arrive—adventurers at a distance should avail themselves of the very superior advantages offered by the scheme, and send on their orders without delay—they will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk to be run, (there not being one blank to a prize) and that the capital prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested. Above all, however, is the certainty of obtaining at least one prize by the purchase of two tickets, or two shares, (one odd and one even number), and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

The limits of an advertisement do not permit a detail of the various and many advantages in this improved mode of lottery; they will naturally present themselves to the adventurer on examination of the scheme, to a scrutiny of which we invite their attention.

Whole Tickets, \$4
Halves, 2
Quarters, 1

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, (odd and even,) at

COHEN'S
Lottery and Exchange Office.

No. 114, Market-st.—Baltimore.
Where, in the four last State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 10,000 dollars, 40,000 dollars—2 of 20,000 dollars—2 of 10,000 dollars—besides no less than ten capitals of 5,000 dollars, &c. &c. And where more capital prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, or territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—Baltimore.

Baltimore, April 7. 70—if 36

FOR SALE,

Three first rate work Horses, and 3000 lbs. excellent Bacon.

Inquire at this office.

April 12.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 27.

Three or four weeks since we published Mr. Mangum's speech in the house of representatives, on the subject of the presidential election; we have this week, in compliance with the wishes of several of our subscribers, published Mr. McDuffie's speech, to which his was a reply, that our readers may be in possession of what can be said on both sides of the question.

His excellency G. M. Troup, the present governor, and General John Clark, are candidates for governor of the state of Georgia at the ensuing election. The next governor is to be chosen by the people.

Rufus King, of New York, has been appointed by the president envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, in place of Richard Rush, appointed secretary of the treasury.

The duties on imports secured at the custom house at New York on the 10th instant, amounted to the sum of 750,000 dollars.

A bill has been passed in the senate of the state of New York, by a vote of 22 to 8, appropriating 12,000 dollars to defray the expense of surveying the route of seventeen new canals.

We have seen a letter from the state engineer, H. Fulton, esq. stating that he has accomplished the object of his visit to the north, having contracted for the Dredging Machine lately ordered by the Board of Internal Improvements. Mr. F. will arrive here in a few days, for the purpose of commencing immediate operations on the Cape Fear river. A large number of hands will be employed on this work, and it is desirable that applications for employment be made on or before the 1st of next month, on which day Mr. Fulton says he will certainly commence the work, whatever may be the state of the river. *Fayetteville Obs.*

Part of the freight of the steam-boat North-Carolina, which arrived on Tuesday morning last, was landed here on the morning of the eighth day after being shipped at Philadelphia. *Id.*

We are informed that the Hon. William H. Crawford reached his residence in Lexington in this state, a day or two since, with his family—and that excepting a little defect in his speech, he has very much recovered from his late severe indisposition—we hope he may experience a speedy and perfect restoration, and enjoy many days of health and happiness. *Augusta Chronicle.*

The loss of property by the late fire at Boston, cannot, says the Evening Gazette, be fairly estimated at less than \$600,000. The claims on the insurance offices will amount to \$350,000.

The new steam-boat Trenton, destined to ply between Trenton and Philadelphia, sails by experiment at the rate of eleven and a half miles an hour. She is formed on a entirely new model, her boilers are made to rest on two arms, or guards, projecting from the sides of the boat—thus leaving the deck perfectly unincumbered, and in case of accident ensuring safety to the passengers, as by the bursting of the boilers the hot water and all the fragments would be thrown into the river.

The Milledgeville Recorder says "one of the gang of villains who have followed close in Gen. Lafayette's rear, picking pockets whenever an opportunity offered, was apprehended a few days ago on the borders of Alabama, and brought back for trial. He is an Englishman, who calls himself William Williams, and acknowledges he was an accomplice in purloining Maj. Smith's pocket-book in this place, containing \$4,500—a part of the money has been recovered from him.—The superior court for this county being in session, the culprit had no cause to complain of a delay of justice. He has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years."

place before their territory is ceded to the United States.

A private letter from Hayti states, that President Boyer has found our emigrants so unmanageable and unprofitable, that he has offered to send back all who will return at the expense of the government. This event was not unforeseen.

A young man previously of excellent character, was sent from the state of Mississippi lately to New-Orleans to sell 77 bags of cotton. After transacting the business well, and receiving pay, he was beset, intoxicated and seduced by gamblers, and lost the whole of the money.—He afterwards, in despair, enlisted as a soldier.

Married lately at Suffolk, Va. JAMES BRIGGS, Esq. to Mrs. SARAH LAYLER—this being the third time this lady has been led to the hymenial altar, within eighteen months past!

It is stated in the Philadelphia Gazette, that, in 1784, an American vessel imported into Liverpool eight bags of cotton, which were seized, by one of his majesty's officers of the customs, as supposing they were not the growth of America. In 1823, there were imported into Liverpool, from the United States of America, four hundred and nine thousand six hundred and seventy bags of cotton!

Mr. James Bosley has left with Mr. Skinner, editor of the American Farmer, of Baltimore, a quantity of Madeira grape seed, for gratuitous distribution. It is said that vines raised from the seed will last 90 or 100 years; whilst those from the slip will endure only 10 or 12 years.

Steam Navigation.—The legislature of Lower Canada has passed a resolution, authorizing the payment of five hundred pounds sterling, to any persons who shall within three years cause a steam boat of 500 tons or upwards to be regularly navigated between Quebec and Halifax.

Execution of Pirates.—A letter dated St. Thomas, March 23, to a gentleman in Norfolk, says—"There is a gallows erecting here for the execution of six pirates, taken by the U. States' Schooner Grampus, lieutenant. Sloat, and a number of others who are expected from Porto Rico, the lieutenant having gone down there this morning after them."

Domestic manufactures.—We have had an opportunity to examine a box of cutlery, made by Samuel Pooley, a native inhabitant of this city, which far surpasses in workmanship any thing of the kind that has fallen within our observation. It contained 12 knives and forks to match, a pair of carving knives and forks to match, 12 desert knives and forks to match, 9 miscellaneous knives and 4 forks, 2 small razors and 2 large ones, a penknife, with a tortoise shell handle, weighing 2½ 10ths of a grain, a penknife with a pearl handle, weighing 4½ 10ths of a grain, and a pair of scissors weighing rather less than 2-10ths of a grain. These various articles are finished in the handsomest manner and appear to be of fine materials. We understand that the box, with its contents, is intended to be presented to the president of the United States, as a specimen of the progress of skill in domestic manufactures. *Daily Advertiser.*

NEW YORK PENITENTIARY. In the House of Assembly of the state of New-York on Friday last, Mr. Zabriskie presented a memorial from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New York, representing the prevalence of a malignant disease in the Penitentiary, by which sundry of the officers and many of the convicts have died, and praying for the passage of a law to enable them to remove the well persons. In consequence of the urgency of the case, all forms were dispensed with, and a bill was originated, passed through all its stages, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. And it was there concurred in, and sent to the Governor for his approval.

A London paper of March 14, says, General La Fayette has sent from America to the committee in London, appointed to manage the subscriptions for the foreign refugees, the following sums; 2000 dollars for the natives of France, 200 dollars for Spaniards, and 200 dollars for Italians.

The Franklin Gazette states, and no doubt upon good authority, that Commodore Barron will shortly proceed to Norfolk, to take the command of the navy yard on that station. He will be succeeded by captain Biddle in the command of the Philadelphia station. Captain War-

ington is to take the Boston station. Major Gamble, of the marine corps, at the Philadelphia station, is to be transferred to the Portsmouth station. Major Miller is to succeed him there.

Carracas papers to March 16, contain intelligence from Bogota that the French government had proposed to Bolivar to establish a monarchy in Columbia, and place the crown on his own head. Bolivar indignantly declined the overture, and applied for leave to retire from the country, probably to put himself out of the way of being tempted with these intrigues. But his presence at home is deemed essential, and his government will not permit his retirement.

A letter from Cadiz, of March 2d, to a gentleman in New York, says—"The new French general is liked, and I think we are to have changes in Spain soon, and for the better."

One of the last letters from Cadiz, received in London, says: "The French general has at length determined to act vigorously, and to put a stop to the butchery which has so long been going on of persons imprisoned for opinion. Last week a Spanish escort was stopped by a French patrol, as it was conducting the Ex-Deputy Antello, and two of his colleagues, from prison on their way to Madrid for trial, the French general having given orders that no person should be taken from prison without his authority."

Important to Farmers.—We have hitherto omitted to notice a labour-saving machine which has been exhibited in the capitol for several weeks, and which we deem highly useful to the agricultural interests of the state. The inventor and proprietor is Mr. Samuel Fowks, of Catskill. It is adapted to the shelling and grinding of corn and other coarse grain, cutting of straw, cleaning clover seed, hulling buck wheat, smutting of wheat, and cleaning all kinds of grain, all which it effects with great despatch. It will grind a bushel of corn in forty minutes. The machine is not so large as the common fanning mills in general use. It costs about \$60, and it is not liable to get out of repair. Many of our most experienced agriculturalists pronounce the invention one of the most important that has been brought forth for many years. We understand the enterprising inventor has gone to New-York to exhibit his machine, and we hope he will meet with ample encouragement. *[Albany Daily Advertiser.]*

Chinese method of mending China.—Boil a piece of flint glass in river water for five or six minutes, beat it to a fine powder, and grind it well with the white of an egg, and it joins the china without riveting, so that no art can break it again in the same place. Observe, the composition must be ground extremely fine on a painter's slab.

Mechanic's Register.

The following paragraph is selected from a communication in the New York Daily Advertiser.

The culture of opium.—The mode I have adopted with much success has been to raise the large headed poppy (say 8 or 9 inches in circumference), and plant them in rows—to make the incision with a gauged instrument or lancet, and immediately absorb the juice with a sponge, which, when charged, is squeezed out on a plate to evaporate; then wash the sponge in alcohol, to dissolve the resin still adhering to it.

TO PRESERVE HAMS.

Having tried several methods of preserving hams from the ravages of bugs and flies, and all having failed, I concluded to try the effect of pepper. I ground some black pepper fine and put it in a box; and as soon as the hams were well smoked, I took them down and dusted the pepper over the raw part, and over the back, and hung them up in the smoke house again.—This I have tried two seasons, and neither flies nor bugs touch them. I am well satisfied in my own mind, that it is a sure remedy, and deserves to be generally known. I was induced to try the experiment from the circumstance of knowing that ground pepper mixed with sweetened water and the yolk of an egg would kill flies.

J. WOOD.

Pilesgrove, Salem county, N. J.

FLIGHT OF BIRDS.

It has been objected to the migration of birds, that it is impossible they should support themselves so long upon the wing, or exist so long without food, as they must probably do on performing such long journeys as migration supposes. "But these difficulties," says Dr. Flemming, "vanish altogether, when we attend to the rapidity of the flight of

birds. The rapidity with which a hawk and many other birds occasionally fly, is probably not less than at the rate of 150 miles an hour. Major Cartwright, on the coast of Labrador, found by repeated observations, that the flight of a duck was at the rate of 60 miles an hour. Sir Geo. Capley computes the rate of flight, even of the common crow, at nearly 25 miles an hour; and Spallanzani found that of the swallow completed 92 miles. A falcon, which belonged to Henry IV. of France, escaped from Fontainebleau, and in 12 hours was found at Malta, a distance of 1350 miles; a velocity nearly equal to 57 miles an hour, supposing the falcon to have been upon the wing the whole time. But as such birds never fly by night, allowing the day to be at the longest, his flight was perhaps equal to 75 miles an hour. But if we even restrict the migratory flight of birds to the rate of 50 miles an hour, how easily can they perform their most extensive migrations! And we know in the case of woodcocks, and perhaps all other migrating birds, that they in general take advantage of the fair wind with which to perform their flights. The breeze perhaps aids them at the rate of 30 or 40 miles an hour.

Smalley.

Late from Europe.

By the ships Pacific and Leeds, arrived at New-York, English accounts are received to the 16th ult. and we have ourselves read files of London papers to the 12th.—Their contents are uninteresting to an American reader. Considering the course pursued in Parliament by several of the most influential Ministerial Members, it would seem to be the determination of the British Government to proceed as rapidly as possible in the redemption of its pledge to abolish all kinds of unjust monopolies, and to remove every species of restriction upon trade, so inconsistent with the genius of the age. The tidings from India were unfavorable; and the intelligence of the revolt of a portion of the native troops in British pay, would appear to have created some uneasiness in London. The accounts from Africa were of a different cast—in that quarter, the arms of Britain were completely triumphant, and her power and ascendancy once more felt and acknowledged. The continental news is unimportant.—Nothing from Greece, nothing from Spain, considered worthy of attention, and at the same time deemed of an authentic character. The advice as to the state of the English markets are yet most eagerly sought after.—By the quotations which we give to-day, it will be seen that prices were by no means settled, although so far as we can see there is no ground to apprehend a material retrograde in the standing of any article in which American shippers are deeply interested.

Reports were in circulation in Paris, at the latest dates, of great changes which were about to take place in the political system of Russia, which appeared to have some foundation.

It is stated on the authority of *L'Etoile*, that the troops which remained in Spain after the evacuation would leave that country on the 1st of April. Two French cruisers were stationed on the coast of Galicia and in the bay of Biscay.

The approaching visit of prince Metternich to Paris has for its special object to induce the French government to unite with Austria in opposing the aggrandizement of Russia.

The town of Santa Maura, (in the Ionian Islands,) and several villages in the Island of Leucadia, were destroyed on the 19th of Jan. at noon, by an earthquake; about 60 persons were buried in the ruins, and a much greater number were wounded.

On the 26th Feb. the village of Mejanis, in the department of the Arriege, was almost entirely reduced to ashes through the carelessness of a child, who set fire to some straw. One hundred and fifty houses were consumed, and only eight or ten remain.

Great battle in India.—The Calcutta papers contain the official accounts of a desperate engagement, or rather series of engagements, which took place at Rangoon, beginning of December last, between the British and Burmese armies, which terminated in favor of the former. The whole force of the Burman empire, amounting to about 60,000 well armed troops, and provided with a park of artillery, consisting of 300 pieces, took the field, but after seven days almost constant fighting, they were totally defeated and dis-

persed, leaving 240 guns in the hands of the victors. Five thousand of the natives fell in the contest, while the loss of the British is stated to have been inconsiderable. Among the killed were Major Walker, of the infantry; captain and Lieut. O'Shea, of do, and eleven officers wounded. At the last accounts, the whole Burmese coast from Rangoon to the eastward, was subject to the British arms. A treaty of friendship and alliance had been concluded between the British and Sultan Mehomed Shah of Johore and Dalto Uommongong, and chief of Singapore and its dependencies.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The Burmese war appears to involve more serious consequences than could have possibly entered into the calculation of the English, when they undertook the reduction of the Indian empire. It may be necessary, before we enumerate the facts disclosed by the late arrivals, to make one general remark, that the only hope which the English can possibly entertain of preserving their provinces in India, springs from the fidelity of the native troops enlisted in their service. The immense disproportion between the Indian and English population destroys all possible hope of retaining possession of that immense region if the native troops swerve from their fidelity. As a frightful evidence of this disaffection, we learn that Sir Edward Paget, the commander in chief of the troops assembling against the Burmese, having proceeded, on the first of November, with a guard of the royals, and the Dumdan artillery to Barackpore, in giving orders for the Sepoys to march, they refused. Sir Edward, gave them ten minutes to consider, at the expiration of which period they still refused. He then gave orders to fire upon them, when 450 were killed, and 150 wounded. Some accounts say that the number killed is overrated, and this may be the fact.

Loss of the East India ship Kent.

The Kent was bound to Bengal and China, and took fire from the bursting of a cask of spirits in the hold, in lat. 47 30, long. 9 45.—Shortly after the accident, the brig Cambrian, from London bound to Mexico, bore down for her. The Kent had on board 637 souls. The Cambrian succeeded in saving 310 officers, non commissioned do. and privates of the 31st regiment, 46 women and 48 children, 19 male and female passengers, and the captain of the Kent and 139 of her crew, in all 554. The seamen of the Cambrian, refused to go to the Kent again to save the others, fearful she would blow up. 64 soldiers, one woman, 21 children, and 4 of the Kent's crew were on board of the vessel when she blew up four hours after the C. left her. Of the 90 on board when she blew up, 14 soldiers were picked up by the Caroline and carried to Liverpool. The captain of the Caroline reached the wreck two hours after the explosion, and the 14 soldiers were found clinging to pieces of masts, &c.

Liverpool, March 15th.

Evening.—The sales of cotton during the last three days amounted to 20,583 bales of all sorts, viz: 5070 American; 5163 Brazil; 150 Cuban, and 10,200 Egyptian. The Americans consisted of 4426 Uplands, at from 11 7-8 to 15d; 226 Orleans, 13½ to 15d; 14 Tennessee, 12½ to 14d; 180 white Sea Island, 2s 3d to 2s 9d; stained, 1s 10 to 16d.

We had a very good demand on Saturday, but during the last two days the business has been weighty and in large lots. Prices remain nominally the same, but there is much better feeling in the market than there was a few days ago. Three fourths of the above business, at least, has been on speculation. There is not much doing in other articles of American produce.

From Portugal.—Capt. Ritchie of the ship Betty, arrived on Monday last in Hampton roads from St. Ubes, informs that a report had reached there, that Sir Charles Stewart had arrived at Lisbon from London, and would embark for Brazil, invested with full powers to settle the differences existing between the Portuguese government and her revolted colonies, with the consent of both parties.

Will be Sold,

ON the fourth Monday of May next, the corner house, now occupied by Mrs. Hannah Harris. Also the Store House, occupied by Wm. H. Phillips, late the property of Wm. H. Whitted, deceased. The payments will be as follow, viz. one third on the first day of January next, the balance in two equal annual instalments, to bear interest from the first day of January, 1826.

J. Webb, Esq.

April 26.

71—4w

From the Norfolk Herald.

The following verses, composed for the occasion, were sung at the late meeting of the Portsmouth Colonization Society.

Rise, sun of Africa, from thy cloud,
And shine upon thine own—
From land to land, the summons loud
On wings of joy has flown.

'Tis not the trumpet's warlike voice,
Though freedom wakes the sound,
That bids the African rejoice,
And spreads th' acclaim around.

No, 'tis the sound of jubilee—
Th' auspicious morn is near;
Columbia wakes with joy, to see
The dawn of life appear.

She wakes to see your day star rise,
That flames on Africa's shore,
And glids with hope those kindling skies
That frown'd so dark before.

On young Liberia's willow'd stream,
Its rays of promise shine,
Where love and hope and freedom beam,
In harmony divine.

Far through the desert's dark profound,
The spreading light shall run,
'Till Ethiopia's wilds resound
The wonders God has done.

Yes, here "the desert shall rejoice,"
Its fragrant bloom shall rise,
While ransomed millions left their voice
Adoring, to the skies.

Then let th' exulting summons loud
From land to land be thrown—
Rise, sun of Africa, from thy cloud,
And shine upon thine own.

Biography of Gen. Lafayette.

From the North-American Review, for January, 1825.
(Continued.)

His sufferings, indeed, proved almost beyond his strength. The want of air and decent food, and the loathsome dampness and filth of his dungeon, brought him more than once to the borders of the grave.—His frame was wasted with diseases, of which for a long period, not the slightest notice was taken; and on one occasion he was reduced so low, that his hair fell from him entirely by the excess of his suffering. At the same time, his estates in France were confiscated, his wife cast into prison, and *Fayetisme*, as adherence to the constitution was called, was punished with death.

His friends, however, all over Europe, were carefully watching every opportunity to obtain some intelligence which should, at least, render his existence certain. Among those who made the most vigorous and continued exertions to get some hint of his fate, was Count Lally Tolendal, then a refugee from his blood-stained country. This nobleman became acquainted in London with Dr. Erick Bollmann, a Hanoverian, who, immediately after the massacres of August 10th, 1792, had been employed by Madame de Stael to effect the escape of Count Narbonne, and, by great address and courage, had succeeded in conveying him safely to England. Dr. Bollmann's adventurous spirit easily led him to engage in the affairs of Lafayette. His first expedition to the continent, under the direction of Lafayette's friends in London, in 1793, was, however, no further successful, than that he learned the determination of the Prussian government to give up Lafayette to Austria, and the probability that he had been already transferred. Where he was, and whether he were even alive, were circumstances Dr. Bollmann found it impossible to determine.

But the friends of Lafayette were not discouraged. In June 1794, they again sent Dr. Bollmann to Germany to ascertain what had been his fate, and if still alive to endeavor to procure his escape. With great difficulty, he traced the French prisoners to the Prussian frontiers, and there ascertained that an Austrian escort had received them, and taken the road to Olmutz, a strong fortress in Moravia, one hundred and fifty miles north of Vienna, and near the borders of Silesia. At Olmutz Dr. Bollmann ascertained, that several state prisoners were kept in the citadel with a degree of caution and mystery, which must have been not unlike that used towards the half-fabulous personage in the iron mask. He did not doubt but Lafayette was one of them, and making himself professionally acquainted with the military surgeon of the post, soon became sure of it. By very ingenious means, Dr. Bollmann contrived to communicate his projects through this surgeon to Lafayette, and to obtain answers without exciting the surgeon's suspicions; until, at last, after the lapse of several months, during which, to avoid all risk, Dr. Bollmann made a long visit at Vienna,

it was determined, that an attempt should be made to rescue Lafayette, while on one of his airings, with which he was then regularly indulged, on account of his broken health.

As soon as this was arranged, Dr. Bollmann returned to Vienna, and communicated his project to a young American, by the name of Francis K. Huger, then accidentally in Austria; son of the person at whose house in Charleston, Lafayette had been first received on his landing in America; a young man of uncommon talent, decision and enthusiasm, who at once entered into the whole design, and devoted himself to its execution with the most romantic earnestness. These are the only two persons on the continent, except Lafayette himself, who had the slightest suspicion of any arrangements for his rescue, and neither these persons knew him by sight. It was therefore concerted between the parties, after the two friends had come to Olmutz in November, that, to avoid all mistakes when the rescue should be attempted, each should take off his hat and wipe his forehead, in sign of recognition; and then having ascertained a day when Lafayette would ride out, Dr. Bollmann and Mr. Huger sent their carriage ahead to Hoff, a post town about twenty five miles on the road they wished to take, with directions to have it waiting for them at a given hour. The rescue they determined to attempt on horseback; and they put no ball into their pistols; and took no other weapons, thinking it would be unjustifiable to commit a murder even to effect their purpose.

Having ascertained that a carriage, which they supposed must contain Lafayette, since there was a prisoner and an officer inside and a guard behind, had passed out of the gate of the fortress, they mounted and followed. They rode by it, and then slackening their pace and allowing it again to go ahead, exchanged signals with the prisoner. At two or three miles from the gate, the carriage left the high road, and passing into a less frequented tract in the midst of an open country, Lafayette descended to walk for exercise, guarded only by the officer who had been riding with him. This was evidently the moment for their attempt; they therefore rode up at once; and after an inconsiderable struggle with the officer, from which the guard fled to alarm the citadel, the rescue was completed. One of the horses, however, had escaped during the contest, and thus only one remained with which to proceed. Lafayette was immediately mounted on this horse, and Mr. Huger told him in English to go to Hoff. He mistook what was said to him for a mere general direction to go off—delayed a moment to see if he could not assist them—then went on—then rode back again, and asked once more, if he could be of no service—and finally, urged anew, galloped slowly away.

The horse that had escaped, was soon recovered, and both Dr. Bollmann and Mr. Huger mounted him, intending to follow and assist Lafayette. But the animal proved intractable, threw them and left them for some time, stunned by their fall. On recovering their horse a second time, Dr. Bollmann alone mounted; Mr. Huger, thinking that from his own imperfect knowledge of the German, he could not do as much towards effecting their main purpose. These accidents defeated their romantic enterprise. Mr. Huger, who could now attempt his escape only on foot, was soon stopped by some peasants, who had witnessed what had passed. Dr. Bollmann easily arrived at Hoff; but not finding Lafayette there, lingered about the frontiers till the next night, when he too was arrested and delivered up to the Austrians. And finally Lafayette, having taken a wrong road and pursued it till his horse could proceed no further, was stopped at the village of Jagersdorff, as a suspicious person, and detained there till he was recognised by an officer from Olmutz, three days afterwards. All three of them were brought back to the citadel separately, and were there separately confined, without knowing any thing of each other's fate. Mr. Huger was chained to the floor, in a small arched dungeon, about six feet by eight, without light, and with only bread and water for food; and once in six hours, by day and by night, the guard entered, and with a lamp, examined each brick, and each link of his chain. To his earnest request to know something of Dr. Bollmann, and to learn whether Lafayette had

escaped, he received no answer at all. To his more earnest request to be permitted to send to his mother in America merely the words, "I am alive," signed with his name, he received a rude refusal. Indeed, at first every degree of brutal severity was practised towards both of them; but afterwards, this severity was relaxed. The two prisoners were placed nearer together, where they could communicate; and their trial for what, in Vienna, was magnified into a wide and alarming conspiracy, was begun with all the tedious formalities, that could be prescribed by Austrian fear and caution. How it would have turned, if they had been left entirely unprotected, it is not difficult to conjecture; but at this crisis of their fate, they were secretly assisted by Count Metrowsky, a nobleman living near their prison, whom neither of them had ever seen, and who was interested in them, only for what, in the eyes of his government, constituted their crime. The means he used to influence the tribunal, that judged them, may be easily imagined, since they were so far successful, that the prisoners after having been confined for trial eight months, were sentenced to only a fortnight's imprisonment as their punishment, and then released. A few hours after they had left Olmutz, an order came from Vienna directing a new trial, which, under the management of the ministers, would of course have ended very differently from the one managed by the Count Metrowsky; but the prisoners were already beyond the limits of the Austrian dominions.

Lafayette, in the meanwhile, was thrown back into his obscure and ignominious sufferings, with hardly a hope that they could be determined, except by his death. During the winter of 1794-5, he was reduced to almost the last extremity by a violent fever; and yet was deprived of proper attendance, of air, of suitable food, and of decent clothes. To increase his misery, he was made to believe, that he was only reserved for a public execution; and that his chivalrous deliverers had already perished on the scaffold; while at the same time, he was not permitted to know whether his family were still alive, or had fallen under the revolutionary axe, of which, during the few days he was out of his dungeon, he had heard such appalling accounts.

Madame de Lafayette, however, was nearer to him than he could imagine to be possible. She had been released from prison, where she, too, had nearly perished; and having gained strength sufficient for the undertaking, and sent her eldest son for safety to the care of General Washington, she sat out accompanied by her two young daughters for Germany, all in disguise, and with American passports.—They were landed at Altona, and proceeding immediately to Vienna, obtained an audience of the Emperor, who refused to liberate Lafayette, but, as it now seems probable, against the intentions of the ministers, gave them permission to join him in his prison. They went instantly to Olmutz; but before they could enter, they were deprived of whatever they had brought with them to alleviate the miseries of a dungeon, and required, and if they should pass its threshold, never again to leave it. Madame de Lafayette's health soon sunk under the complicated sufferings and privations of her loathsome imprisonment, and she wrote to Vienna for permission to pass a week in the capital, to breathe purer air and to obtain medical assistance. Two months elapsed before any answer was returned; and then she was told, that no objection would be made to her leaving her husband; but that, if she should do so, she must never return to him. She immediately and formally signed her consent and determination "to share his captivity in all its details;" and never afterwards made an effort to leave him. Madame de Stael has well observed, when on this point of the history of the French revolution:—"antiquity offers nothing more admirable, than the conduct of General Lafayette, his wife and his daughters, in the prison of Olmutz."

(To be continued.)

MIRACLE.

By Dr. H. A. Krummacher. Translated from the German, by Shore.

One day in Spring, Solomon, then a youth, sat under the palm-trees, in the garden of the king, his father, with his eyes fixed on the ground, and absorbed in thought. Nathan, his preceptor, went up to him and said, Why sittest thou thus, musing under the palm-trees? The youth raised his head, and answered, Nathan, I am exceedingly desirous to behold a miracle. A wish, said the

prophet, with a smile, which I entertained myself in my juvenile years. And was it granted? hastily asked the prince. A man of God, answered Nathan, came to me, bringing in his hand a pomegranate seed. Observe, said he, what this seed will turn to. He thereupon made with his finger a hole in the earth, and put the seed into the hole, and covered it. Scarcely had he drawn back his hand, when the earth parted, and I saw two small leaves shoot forth; but no sooner had I perceived them than the leaves separated, and from between them arose a round stem, covered with bark, and the stem became every moment higher and thicker. The man of God thereupon said to me, Take notice! And while I observed, seven branches issued from the stem, as the seven branches on the candlestick of the altar. I was astonished, but the man of God motioned to me, and commanded me to be silent and to attend. Behold, said he, new creations will soon make their appearance. He thereupon brought water in the hollow of his hand from the stream which flowed past; and lo! all the branches were covered with green leaves, so that a cooling shade was thrown around us, together with a delicious odour. Whence, exclaimed I, is this perfume and the refreshing shade? Seest thou not, said the man of God, the scarlet blossom, as, shooting forth from among the green leaves, it hangs down in clusters? I was about to answer, when a gentle breeze agitated the leaves, and strewed the blossoms around us, as the autumnal blast scatters the withered foliage. No sooner had the blossoms fallen than the red pomegranates appeared suspended among the leaves, like the almonds on the staves of Aaron. The man of God then left me in profound amazement. Nathan ceased speaking. What is the name of the God-like man? asked Solomon hastily. Doth he yet live? Where doth he dwell? Son of David, replied Nathan, I have related to thee a vision. When Solomon heard these words, he was troubled in his heart, and said, How canst thou deceive me thus? I have not deceived thee, son of Jesse, rejoined Nathan. Behold in thy father's garden thou mayest see all that I have related to thee. Doth not the same thing take place with every pomegranate and with the other trees? Yes, said Solomon, but imperceptibly, and in a long time. Then Nathan answered, Is it therefore the less a divine work, because it takes place silently and insensibly? Study nature and her operations. Then wilt thou easily believe those of a higher power, and not long for miracles wrought by a human hand.

Just Published.

Price 25 cents.

And to be had at J. Gale & Son's bookstore, and at the bookstores in Newbern, Fayetteville, Wilmington and Hillsborough.

Correspondence respecting two publications which appeared in the Raleigh Register in the month of December, 1824, between BISHOP RAYVENSCROFT and PROF. FESSOR MITCHELL.

April 19.

70-3w

40 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Person R county, N. C. this day, two negro man Sam and Scott.

SAM is a very bright mulatto, light hair, his eye lids very full, and appear to be puffed or swelled much larger than common; he is rather slow of speech, about twenty-three years of age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, stout built and very active; is a hatter by trade, and can make a very good hat. His eyes are a sufficient mark to know him. SCOTT is a bright mulatto, but not so white as Sam—he is about twenty years of age, stout and strong, about five feet nine or ten inches high; he has two very noted marks, one of his big toes has been cut off just above the nail, I believe there is none of the nail left; and a large scar on his back, occasioned by a burn when small; he is a stout, well set fellow. They will, no doubt, attempt to pass as free men, and perhaps change their names. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of both, and securing them in any jail in the United States, so that I get them; or twenty dollars for the apprehension of one of them, and securing him in jail so that I get him again.

Simeon Cochran.

Person county, N. C.

April 18.

70—

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 3th of May next, will be sold to the highest bidder, 200 barrels of Corn, 50 bushels of Rye, and some Bacon, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on a credit until Christmas, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

April 9.

Brice Collins.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

Importers of Dry Goods,

ARE now receiving their spring supplies from England and New-York, which, with those on hand, will comprise an extensive assortment, and afford to country merchants an opportunity of making good selections. A liberal credit will be given to responsible dealers, whom they invite to make their purchases in this market.

March 25.

67-4w

David B. Crane & Co.

ARE now receiving their spring importations of

Hardware and Cutlery,

direct from England, comprising a general assortment of such goods as are usually kept in country stores, which they offer at wholesale to responsible dealers on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, March 25.

67-4w

SPRING GOODS.

JUST received, and will be opened by the 15th of the present month, a large and elegant assortment of

British, French, India, and Domestic

GOODS,

embracing every article common to be had in a well assorted country store.

These goods having been purchased with cash, by the proprietor himself, in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, induces him to believe that he can and will sell them on as good terms as they can be had in any part of the state.

In addition to the above, he expects to receive in a few days,

7 hogheads Orleans sugars,
38 bags prime green coffee,
4 bags alspice and pepper,
1000 lbs. loaf sugar,
2 tons Baltimore castings,
12 boxes-mould candles,
30 boxes 8 by 10 window glass,
100 kegs London white lead,
300 lbs. Venetian red,
10 boxes chrome yellow,
100 lbs. verdigris,
2 seroons Spanish botant indigo,
1 tierce madder,
50 lbs. quicksilver,
36 bottles aquafortis,
150 first rate Russia rabbit skins,
20 doz. morocco skins,
10 gallons spirits of wine,
200 pieces assorted gailoon bindings & bands
Imperial, gunpowder, young hyson, and hyson skin Teas,
Teneriffe and Malaga wine,
20d, 10d, 8d, 6d, 5d and 4d cut nails,
with every other article in the grocery and paint line usually kept; and with the offer of his sincere thanks to his old customers, he solicits a continuance of their favours.

Henry Humphreys.

Greensborough, April 4.

68-6w

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. April 1, 1825.

A.	L.
Joseph Allison,	Fielding Lewis,
S. E. Alsbrook,	Barney Linsley,
Nicholas Atkins,	Thos. H. Lee,
John H. Atkins,	M.
D. B. Alsbrook, 2,	John McDade,
Philip Austin	Andrew McBroome,
B.	Wm. P. Manum 7,
Mrs. Jane Brazier,	Miss Augusta W. Moore,
Aaron Bail,	James Mendock 2,
Henry Barker 2,	Moore McCown,
William Brown 2,	John McDade,
Mary Brown,	William Mebane,
James Boyle,	Messrs. Fuller & Mills,
Henry Brannock,	Miss Christian McCord,
Nathaniel Bane,	Charles McAuley,
James Burroughs,	Mr. McDaniell,
Gabriel Barber,	James McDade, 2
C.	Sampson Moore 2
John Clayton,	Hugh Mulholland,
James Cheek,	Nancy Moore 4,
Thos. Couch,	Caleb Malone,
Mary Ann Clancy,	A. D. Murphy 3,
James Childs 2,	John McDaniell,
John Cooley,	Bennet Mitchell,
David Clark,	Jas. Moore.
James Crabtree,	N.
John Crumpton,	Wm. Nelson & Co.
Thos. Clancy 2,	John Newlin.
John Cargan,	O.
D.	Nelly Omstead,
James C. Daniel,	Doct. B. O'Ferrill,
Miss Rebecca Dickie,	Id.
Miss Rosannah Douglas,	Robert Patterson,
John Dun,	Willie Pullen,
Joseph Jackson,	Doct. James Putnam,
Mathew Durham,	Nancy Patterson,
James Davis,	Sarah Patterson,
Christopher Daniel,	James Palmer,
Adam Douglas,	R.
E.	Elizabeth Robertson,
Marin Eaton,	Aquilla Rhodes 2,
Secretary of the Eagle Lodge No. 71,	Charles Roberts,
Henry Edwards,	Mary A. Roberts,
F.	Ann P. Rainey,
Henry Fausett,	Sarah Rasberry,
William Fausett,	John Redding,
Mary Faddis,	Wm. D. Ray,
Robert Fausett,	Michael Ray,
John J. Freeland,	Anderson Rhodes,
Thos. J. Faddis,	Wesley Rhodes,
G.	Green Richards.
Garard & Shaw,	S.
Robert Glen,	Herbert Sims,
H.	Gilbert Strayhorn,
William R. Horn,	Joshua Strayhorn,
Thos. Horner 2,	James Strayhorn,
William Horton 2,	J. P. Sneed,
Mr. Hiswood,	John Scott, 2
James Hart,	Willie Shaw,
Morgan Hart 2,	Samuel Strayhorn,
Samuel Hargraves,	Wm. Smith,
Jacob Hancock,	J. S. Smith, 2
Martin Hanks,	John Strayhorn.
Mrs. Ann Hill,	T.
James Horn,	Hiram Turner,
Winney Hardy,	Enoch Thompson,
I.	Wm. Turner,
John H. Ingram,	Anthony Thomson,
Martin Isley,	Thos. Thompson,
J.	John Vanhook.
Jas. Jackson,	W.
Uriah Jeffries,	Thos. D. Watts,
Stephen Justice,	Allen Williams,
K.	John Ward,
Wm. Kirkland,	Thos. Williams,
Sidney S. King, 2	Thos. Wilson.
Robert Kasori,	Y.
Francis J. Kron.	David Yarbrough.

R. L. Cook, P. M.

April 1.

68-3v

To Bridge Contractors.

THE undersigned having been appointed commissioners to superintend the building of a bridge across Haw river, at or near the shallow ford, will, on the 14th day of next, at the place for building, proceed to the building of the same to the lowest price. The builder will be required to give bond with approved security, for completing the bridge for seven years after it is completed. A plan and specification of the work will be exhibited on the day of letting. All those who may feel interested will do well to attend, as in all probability a great bargain may be had in the contract. There is a good saw-mill within less than two miles, and another within three miles; and oak timber of best quality can be had quite conveniently and in great abundance and on the best terms. Visions and labourers are had at low in the neighborhood.